The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

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This House is the most centrally located in the Borough being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished throughout with the conveniences of a first class Hotel. It will be conducted in a manner to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

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Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and refurnished and is now a first class

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Terrace, near Main St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rates Reduced to $2.00 per Day.

BONNEY & AVERY - Proprietors.

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First Class in every Respect.

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Suitable Rooms attached to the House. Special Accommodations to Commercial Travelers.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT,

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PRIVATE and NERVOUS DISEASES.

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TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

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of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.

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The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.

Patronage solicited.

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has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE, where he is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

Hair Dressing.

HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizzes, &c., made to order in the most

DURABLE

and

LATEST STYLES.

Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Smethport.

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Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are now prepared to furnish

Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish, Lard, &c.,

as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

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FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

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Established in 1840

Eureka Safety Power

No.	Diameter.	Stroke.	Weight.	Price.
4	4½	10	2,000 lbs.	$250
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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories, Etc. Send for Circulars. 15-19

Select Poetry.

Old and Young.

I.

They soon grow old who grope for gold
In marts where all is bought and sold;
Who live for self and on acres shelf,
Unlatticed vanity board up their pelf;
Quakered and crusted o'er with mould,
For them their youth itself is old.

II.

They ne'er grow old who gather gold
Where Spring awaks and flowers unfold;
Where suns arise in joyous skies,
And fill the soul within their eyes.
For them the immortal birds have sung—
Forever and forever they are young!

Miscellaneous.

"Washoe Pete."

How a Western Bully was Tamed Down by a Mining Expert.

Washoe Pete was generally considered a "bluffer" by the critics of Bodie, and his wild exaggerations were a subject of merriment only in that "high old town." He was allowed to swagger and boast to his heart's content; and even when he drew his "nobby whistler" and shot the lights out of all the lamps in Ryan's saloon, the action only evoked a grin, and the doubtful compliment that it was "purty fair shootin,' and nigh as striddy narve as Irish Tom showed when he popped away at that 'bad man' from Deadwood."

One day last summer Pete walked into Strowbridge's saloon with the remark that he had "heered the Lost Chance was goin' to be sold, and that they've sent up an expert to look into it."

The expert, a pale, small man, dressed in dusty gray, was standing at the bar and looked around as the tall, would-be ruffian uttered the words.

"That's so, Pete," said one of the men present, "an' that's the expert," pointing to the small man.

"You're an expert, eh?" shouted Pete, eyeing the man menacingly; "you're one of them fellows as allows he knows payin' mines, are ye?" Then, after a pause, during which he surveyed the stranger from head to foot, "Well, ye're the wust I ever saw. Experts is bad enough, but you're the stinkiest, meanest, wust coot to set yerself up to report on a mine I ever laid eyes on."

"I don't want to quarrel with you, sir," answered the expert.

"Ye'd better not, young feller, ye'd better not. I'm a whirlwind of the desert in a fight, and don't ye forget it."

"I'm a man of peace; I carry no weapons, and, of course, I could not hope to stand before even a zephyr of the desert, let alone a wild, untamed whirlwind."

These deprecatory words only incensed the "bad man" still more, and feeling that he had a "soft thing," proposed in his own mind to "play it for all it was worth," and gain a "record" by whipping his man.

"Look a heyar, stranger, I don't want no insinuations. Do I look like a zephyr? Say?" Here Washoe Pete shook his fist in the expert's face. "What d'ye mean by talkin's about zephyrs? I'm a tornado. I've a good mind to—"

"Please, mighty whirlwind, resistless tornado, don't hit me. You wouldn't strike a consumptive man, would you?"

"Wouldn't I?" yelled the fighter in a terrific tone, "wouldn't I? I'd strike the soles of mountains!"

"But a sick man," pleaded the Expert, "a man dying of consumption, an orphan, a stranger, and a man of peace!"

"What're ye givin' me? Do you know who I am?" fiercely demanded the whirlwind.

"You're a gentleman known in Bodie as Washoe Peter—at least, I've heard you designated by that familiar appellation during my sojourn here," answered the expert moving off.

"What else am I?" shrieked the rough, striding toward the cowering expert.

"A gentleman, I suppose. Honestly I don't know your other name."

"Well, I'll tell you who I am; and the [illegible] over the shrinking stranger, I'll stand to whipe him and annihilate him. "I'm bad; I'm chief in this yer camp, and I can lick the man's eyes I aint. I'm a raging lion of the plains, an' every time I hit I kill. I've got an arm like a quartz stamp, an' I crush when I go for a man. I weigh a ton, an' earthquakes ain't nowhere when I drop."

"But I've only just been discharged from a hospital," replied the expert.

"I'll send ye back again!" and the stalwart "bluffer" caught the little man by the shoulder, and hurled him upon the floor.

"It's unkind to use a poor, weak, suffering invalid that way," expostulated the expert, as he slowly arose from the floor. "Please don't joke so roughly. Let's take a drink and call it square. I am very sorry that I have offended you."

"Ye think I'm joking, do ye—ye take me for josh, eh? I'll show ye what I am afore I git through with ye. Ye don't play me for no stood this yar foolin' long enough." [illegible] stranger [illegible] knife.

As soon [illegible] screwed [illegible] shape, and [illegible] up [illegible] "I'm [illegible] haven't got so much as a pe[illegible] [illegible] me; kid[illegible] [illegible] my life, [illegible] that te[illegible]

Now [illegible] of using the knife—and thereby risking his neck—he was well pleased with the opportunity of thus displaying the deadly weapon, and, after asserting his bloody intention, returned it to its sheath. He flourished the knife over the cringing expert three or four times, and then lowered it with this remark: "Why, darn your cowardly soul, I wouldn't disgrace the weepin by shovin' it into ye. No, sir, but I'll plug ye," and he drew a revolver.

"I'm unarmed—I'm unarmed—don't ye hear me?" whined the expert.

"Go an' heel yerself, then," retorted the bad man.

"I don't want to fight."

"I'll make ye fight. I'll take ye at yer word and kick ye to death."

"Please don't."

Washoe Pete laid his knife and pistol on the counter, and then made rapidly to the spot where the expert was half crouching, half standing. By this time the saloon was full of men, all of them smiling at the picture before them, regarding it as the height of enjoyment—this lively encounter between the greatest braggadocia in the Sierra and a small pale mining expert, new to the section and a stranger to the wild ways of the border ruffian.

"This thing has gone on 'bout long enough," yelled "bad man," stepping before the expert. "You've been chinnin' to me till I'm riled. Square yerself—I'm goin' ter kick, an' a Comstock mule ain't a patchin' as a kicker to Washoe Pete—d'ye hear me?"

"One instant, please, Peter, (I don't know your [illegible] name,) are you sure you've got no other weapons about you? They might go off accidentally and injure some innocent party."

"That's all the weapons I've got, if the information'll ease your sneakin' mind, an' now I'm going to begin kickin'. Clear the track. The woolly hoss has broke out o' the kerrell, an' they'll be a corner's inquest in just about seven minutes."

He raised his ponderous boot, but it did not swing.

The little man straightened up like an unbent bow, and his left hand shot direct from his shoulder like the piston of a locomotive, striking Washoe Pete between the eyes and sending that worthy sprawling on the sawdust that covered the floor.

"I'm the Cyclone of the West," he shouted, as he bounded to the prostrate form of the "woolly hoss," and raised the braggart into a sitting posture. The latter was dazed by the terrible blow he had received, and did not even throw up his guard when the expert drew back to strike again. Then the blows fell like thunderbolts upon the face and head of the "whirlwind," inducing that individual to rise once more and attempt a defense. He made an effort to reach his weapons, but the active expert flanked him and planted two terrific blows on his ears and neck. Then the "bad man" howled.

"Let up! I was only foolin'—can't yer take a joke, dern ye?"

"Ye think I'm jokin', do ye? You take me for a josh, eh? I'll show ye what I am before I get through with ye. Ye don't play me for no tender foot. I'm a native, I am, an' I've stood this yer foolin' long enough."

This apt reproduction of the native's speech a few moments previous, and its almost perfect similitude as regards tone, was too much for the good natured crowd, and a roar of laughter greeted it that might have been heard beyond Bodie's Bluff.

"I give in, dern ye, I give in! Can't ye take a man's word when he squeals?" said the "tornado," swinging his arms wildly, and staggering against the bar in his efforts to dodge the lightning stroke of the athletic expert.

"I'm a howling hurricane of wrath," shouted the expert, sending in both fists with terrific effect.

"Let up, won't you? I ain't a sandbag."

"Not much; you're only a 'ragin' lion o' the plains,' and a swift left-hander lit upon the bully's nose.

"I give in," hoarsely ejaculated the expert's victim.

"Come on with yer quartz stamps, old 'woolly hoss.' When you hit you kill, and you weigh a ton. Fetch in a couple of your earthquakes. Why don't you chew my mane? You're a chief, are you? All right, chief, there's a neat one for you, and there's a couple more."

With these words the expert "countered" on the "bad man's" cheek, and then straightened him panting for breath on the floor with a "stinger," straight from the shoulder, inflicted upon the lower portion of the chest. Then the expert coolly called all hands to the bar to drink, and as the "bad man of Bodie" crawled away he was heard to mutter that he "didn't lay out to fall up against batterin' rams, no more'n he 'lowed he was game in front of a hull grandstun."—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

The Arab Horse.

An Arab chief, with his tribe, had attacked in the night a caravan of Damascus and plundered it. When loaded with the spoils, however, the robbers were overtaken on their return by some horsemen of the Pasha of Acre who killed several and bound the remainder with cords. [illegible] they brought [illegible] Abou el Ma[illegible] [illegible] hand [illegible] at the en[illegible] they slept at night. [illegible] by the pain of his wounds [illegible] the Arab heard the horse's neigh at a little distance, and being desirous to stroke [illegible] the companion of his [illegible] [illegible] up, leaned as he [illegible] [illegible], which was pinketed [illegible] off. "Poor friend," said he, "what will you do among the Turks? You will be shut up under the roof of a pasha or an aga. No longer will the women and children of the tent bring your barley, camel's milk or dourra in the hollow of their hands; no longer will you gallup, free as the wind of Egypt, in the desert; no longer will you cleave with your bosom the waters of Jordan, which cool your sides, as pure as the foam of your lips. If I am to be a slave, at least you may go free. Go, return to our tent, to which Marak will return no more, but put your head still into the folds of the tent and lick the hands of my children."

With these words, as his hands were tied, he undid with the teeth the fetters which held the courser bound and set him at liberty. But the noble animal, on receiving its freedom, instead of bounding away to the desert, bent over its master and seeing him in fetters and on the ground, took his clothes gently in his teeth, lifted him up, and set off at full speed for home. Without ever resting, he made straight for the distant but well known tent in the mountains of Arabia. He arrived there in safety, and laid his master safe down at the feet of his wife and children, and immediately dropped down dead with fatigue. The whole tribe mourned him, and his name is still constantly in the mouths of Arabs in Jerico.

Convincing a Jury.

A doctor named Royston had sued Peter Bennett for his bill, long over-due, for attending the wife of the latter. Alexander H. Stephens was on the Bennett side, and Robert Toombs, then Senator of the United States, was for Dr. Royston. The doctor proved the number of visits, their value according to local custom, and his own authority to do medical practice. Mr. Stephens told his client that the physician had made out his case, and, as there was nothing wherewith to rebut or offset the claim, the only thing left to do was to pay it.

"No," said Peter, "I hired you to speak in my case, and now speak."

Mr. Stephens told him there was nothing to say; he had looked on to see that it was made out, and it was.

Peter was obstinate, and at last Mr. Stephens told him to make a speech himself, if he thought one could be made.

"I will," said Peter Bennett, "if Bob Toombs will not be too hard upon me."

Senator Toombs promised, and Peter began:

"Gentlemen of the jury: You and I is plain farmers, and if we don't stick together these ere lawyers and doctors will git the advantage of us. I ain't no objection to them in their proper place, but they ain't farmers, gentlemen of the jury. Now, this man Royston was a new doctor, and I went to him to come an' to doctor my wife's sore leg, and he come and put some salve truck onto it, and some rags, but he never done one bit of good, gentlemen of the jury. I don't believe he is no doctor, no way, but this man don't earn his money, and if you send for him, as Mrs. Susan Atkinson did for a negro boy as was worth $1000, he just kills him and wants pay for it."

"I don't," thundered the doctor.

"Did you cure him?" asked Peter, with the slow accent of a judge with a black cap on.

The doctor was silent, and Peter proceeded.

"As I was saying, gentlemen of the jury, we farmers when we sell our cotton has got to give vallus for the money we ask, and a doctor ain't none too good to be put to the same rule. And I don't believe this Sam Boyston is no doctor no how."

The physician again put in his oar with "Look at my diploma if you think I are no doctor."

"His diploma!" exclaimed the new fledged orator, with great contempt. "His diploma! Gentleman that is a big word for printed sheepskins; and it didn't make no doctor of the sheep as first wore it, nor does it of the man as now carries it, and I pint out to ye that he aint no doctor at all."

The man of medicine was now in a fury and screamed:

"Ask my patients if am no doctor!"

"I asked my wife," retorted Peter, "an', she said as how she thought you wasn't."

"Ask my other patients," said Royston.

This seemed to be the straw that broke the camel's back, for Peter replied with a look of unutterable sadness:

"This is hard saying, gentlemen of the jury, and one that requires me to die or to have powers as I've heard tell ceased to be exercised since the Apostles. Does he expect me to bring the angel of Gabriel down to toot his horn before the time, and cry aloud: 'Awake ye dead, and tell this court and jury your opinion of Royston's practice?' Am I to go to the tomb and say to him as is at last at rest from physic and doctor's bills: 'Git up here, you, and state if you died a natural death, or was you hurried up some by doctors?' He says ask his patients; and gentlemen of the jury, they are all dead! Where is Mrs. Beasly's man Sam? Go ask the worms in the graveyard where he lies. Mrs. Peak's woman Sarah was attended by him, and her funeral was appointed, and he had the corpse ready. Where is that likely Bill as belonged to Mitchell? Now in glory, a-expressin' his opinion on Royston's doctorin'. Where is the baby gal of Harry Stephen? She are where doctors cease from troublin' and the infants are at rest. Gentlemen of the jury, he has eaten chickens enough at my house to pay for his salve, and I furnished the rugs; and I don't suppose he charges for makin' of her worse, and even he don't pretend to charge for curin' of her, and I am humbly thankful that he never gave her anything for her inwards, as he did for other patients for somethin' made 'em all die mighty sudden."

Here the applause made the speaker sit down in great confusion, and, in spite of a logical restatement of the case by Senator Toombs, the doctor lost, and Peter Bennett won.

For the Ladies Only.

Ladies wear gentlemen's flat-folded neckties.

Yellow, in all its many ugly shades, continues in favor.

Alsatian bows are worn on dresses, hats and slippers.

Many of the new dresses are made entirely without linings.

Ladies in mourning wear black lace mitts with a cuff of crape.

Linja handkerchiefs for ladies have pen and indelible-ink sketches in the corner.

White dresses for evening wear are trimmed with a profusion of broad white satin bows.

Organdy muslin plaitings are used on shade hats to give them a dressy appearance.

Dressy caps for elderly ladies are made of the finest tulle, with dots of white or black chenille.

The amount of Swiss plaiting put in the train of a dress renders a long white skirt unnecessary.

Ball fringe continues in favor; a new design has large and small balls of many-colored silk and beads.

Lisle-thread stockings are growing in favor on account of the perfection of their fit.

Wide belts embroidered in gay colors, like those worn a generation ago, are now fashionable used with black silk or grenadine dresses.

Boquet bows are used to trim light dresses. They are made of short loops of many-colored ribbon, and are very pretty.

The wide white lace cuffs grow in favor, and are now worn on the sleeves which reach only to the elbow, as well as on the long, tight sleeve.

A stylish and novel way of freshening up dresses is to make a jabot of ribbon loops, that begin at the left of the belt and extend to the hem of the dress.

Satin is the favorite material for parasols, which are much larger this season than last. Some are of figured white others are of plain black or white satin.

Different colored ribbons are used in combination for trimming dresses. For black dresses, gold and red are used; for white and delicate tints, pink and blue.

Silvery embroidery on a ground of a delicate shade is a new freak of fashion, and may be seen in everything, from a handsome evening dress to the hose which match it.

The lisle-thread gloves and the black and colored lace mitts have nearly driven the favorite *gant-de-suede* to the wall, but they promise to become once more in favor in the Autumn.

The coolest and most desirable tie for ladies is the sheer lawn tie, which has the ends handsomely embroidered in colors. These ties wash to look as well as when new.

Blondes have had their day, with pale and delicate colors in dress; now it would seem they are entirely ignored, while brunettes revel in the deep and decided colors.

Instead of wool, it is now quite common to use for traveling dresses the Cheney foulard silk. These fabrics do not retain the dust, are cool and look more dressy on arrival at a hotel, where ladies often have to take a meal without changing their dress.

The favorite hat for garden parties and for married ladies has a square crown, rather wide brim, and is set well back upon the head. The brim is lined with satin, laid in folds, and sometimes face trimmings will be added, but usually fris is deemed sufficient, and the hat is only an exterior ornamentation of satin, ribbons, feathers or flowers.

The fashionable shoe is strapped across with sandal straps through which peep the dainty embroideries of the stockings. Lisle thread stockings have silk clocks and fine open work on the instep. Some pretty new lisle thread stockings have bourette designs in two colors to match dresses. Laced boots are returning to favor, and some of the low shoes are laced on the sides; kid boots have tops made of cloth to match the dark cloth and checkered dress.

The designs of the combs now worn are various and very graceful. They are much narrower than those worn last season, and the latest novelty consists of a tall, narrow design, known as the "Spanish" comb. This is very stylish, and has only two strong teeth, which can, therefore, be inserted with ease between the numerous puffs and braids that are now so fashionable. They are made of "French" shell and finished in a very superior manner.

A Very Natural Mistake.

That was a dreadful affair that happened out in Ohio the other night. They had just been married—scarcely out of the honey-moon which in Ohio extends over a month. They were both asleep when the noise awoke them. The noise appeared to come from under the bed. He got up—that is, he lighted right out of bed, and rushed for his shot gun, which in Ohio is a part of the bridal trousseau, and sets up in one corner of the bridal chamber. As he turned with the gun, his young wife was proceeding to bolt from the couch also. The same instant he perceived an object beneath the bed move. There was no time to speculate on its nature. He could only hastily infer from its size that it was a man, and then he fired. There was a report and a scream. Subsequent investigation discovered his wife minus two toes from one foot. There was no burglar. The moving object was the foot she had put out to reach the floor. He cannot say that he shot for fun, and naturally enough he shrinks from claiming that he mistook her foot for a man, for women are very sensitive on this subject. It is a distressing dilemma, but the lesson it teaches is plain. Ohio women in leaving their beds should crawl out head first.—*Danbury News.*

Lincoln's Second Nomination for the Presidency.

There has been considerable talk about the manner in which Abraham Lincoln's renomination was brought about, who started the movement, who accelerated it when it was begun, and who took the politicians of the Republican party by surprise in a *coup d'etat*, which not only secured unanimity in the desire to renominate the Emancipator, but produced a rivalry among the Republicans of the whole North, East and West to exhibit the most zeal in the movement. It has always been well known that Mr. Chase not only desired to succeed Mr. Lincoln, but that he unhesitatingly began an intrigue to defeat his second nomination. Mr. Lincoln was apprised of this, but judiciously abstained from any rupture with the then Secretary of the Treasury. He made no concealment of his wish for amity among all Republicans, that the cause of the Union might be served before and above the mere aspirations of men. But Chase early and steadily applied his advantages, nor was he entirely objectionable to many Western Republicans, while his influence in Congress was greater than it has ever been fairly represented. This was in the winter of 1864, when the country was under a tension of excitement that drove it to its highest pitch of political feeling. No man could estimate the sincerity of a friend with any certainty. Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet was not composed of his personal friends, it having ambition in it, disappointed great statesmen, who felt that they ought to be in the first instead of a second or a subordinate place in the Government. At the time General Cameron was living quietly at his country home, Lochiel, near Harrisburg, taking but little part in the intrigues of politics, though watching the political chessboard with that intense interest which has always characterized him. Then it was that he conceived the idea of making a move which would put the renomination of Mr. Lincoln beyond the peradventure of doubt. In accordance with this idea, Gen. Cameron dictated a letter, drawn with a view to request Mr. Lincoln to be a candidate for the Presidency a second time. This letter was prepared under the direction and dictation of General Cameron, and when it had been completed to his satisfaction, at his instance it was signed by every Republican member of the Legislature, Speakers and clerks, of both Houses (all being Republicans), and the document thus prepared was presented in person by Gen. Simon Cameron to Abraham Lincoln, and the fact telegraphed to all parts of the country. When the announcement was made that the Republican majority of both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature had united in requesting Mr. Lincoln to be a candidate for re-election, it excited the wonder and alarm of all of Lincoln's opponents, while the Republicans in the State Legislatures then in session hurried forward with similar addresses, each anxious to be in second to Pennsylvania in offering the highest honors of the party to the illustrious character who afterwards became the great martyr of equal rights and exact justice on the Western Continent. When Gen. Cameron presented the address of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to Mr. Lincoln he sagaciously regarded it as his winning card, and accepted the act as the most sincere evidence of personal devotion he had received since he reached the White House. It silenced all his opponents and squelched the intrigues started for his overthrow, and without a doubt secured his renomination.

This is a fact in the political history of the country never before brought out, but it is a fact nevertheless which can be attested by living witnesses. It was a repetition, too, of the political history of the country, in the same body and same State capital, for the renomination of an equally illustrious character. When Jackson's first term was drawing to a close there was a bitter opposition to his renomination. Members of his Cabinet were in the intrigue. At that period a paper was drawn up by a number of Jackson men in Harrisburg, Col. Samuel A. Stambaugh taking the lead in the affair, and Simon Cameron backing and encouraging him in the movement. That letter was a request to Gen. Jackson to be a candidate for re-election. It was signed by all the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature then in session, and forwarded to Jackson. As in the case of the letter to Mr. Lincoln, it ended all opposition to Jackson's renomination, and created a furore in his favor which overleaped all mere personal opposition, and bore down into helplessness the personal intrigues of jealous rivals to defeat the object which the people had in view.

That Gen. Cameron's movement through the Pennsylvania Legislature insured Mr. Lincoln's renomination, was admitted at the time by the leading journals of all parties in the country. Mr. Lincoln keenly felt and cordially acknowledged the great personal devotion thus manifested for him, because it instantly lifted him out of anything like a personal effort on his part for the place for a second term, and made him, by the united voice of the representatives of the Republicans of the Keystone State, the recognized leader of National Republicans, and the favorite candidate of its masses for re-election. The entire movement originated with General Cameron. When the letter was proposed by him, which the Republican in the Legislature afterwards signed, no human being knew of its preparation but himself and his secretary, and the first Republican who signed it was the first man outside the medium of its proposition who had any knowledge of its existence.

This chapter of history is well worthy of preservation, and now for the first time we allow it to go forth, because the period for its publication has arrived.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., August 8, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. V. CHADWICK, of Smethport borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of F. M. FULLER, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. D. BURBANK, of Keating township, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

One of the assertions of the Greenback orators with which they undertake to fire the hearts of their auditors is to effect that our imports are in excess of our exports, or that we buy more more than we sell, hence, therefore, we are all going to the dogs. Facts and figures are good arguments, and in disproof of this statement we might suggest the fact, of which our Greenback friends are probably not aware, that, on the contrary, our exports have been for the past two years upwards of $400,000,000 in excess of our imports.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has just completed a comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, compared with like data for the corresponding periods of the year immediately preceeding specie values, and it proves the remarkable fact that during the past year the excess of of exports over imports (merchandise and specie) has reached the enormous sum of $261,744,579. The figures for the year are as follows:

TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.	
1878—Exports, domestic	$707,738,783
Exports, foreign	20,868,643
Total	$728,617,426
Imports	466,872,846
Excess of exports over imp's	$261,744,579

In 1877 the total exports of merchandise and specie were $658,537,457, and the imports $492,097,549, the balance in our favor last year being $166,539,917. This maks the total amount which the United States has sold above what it brought during the past two years $428,284,469. This represents so much solid wealth added to this country. It is an amount equal to about one-fifth of our entire national debt. It is the most remarkable result recorded in our commercial history. And the best of it is that this condition of affairs is likely to continue; and even improve, according to present prospects. So long as the balance of trade continues so largely in our favor there need be no fears of the future prosperity of the county. A nation that sells more than it buys cannot get poorer, and it is the belief of the most careful observers that our country is now entering upon a new career of unexampled prosperity.

THE *Tribune* says: "Sitting Bull, like some more distinguished exiles, is willing to return to the country he has injured on condition that he is allowed to keep all that he took away with him." Well, why not? Both houses of Congress are full of those who fought for years to destroy the Union, and they are even in the President's Cabinet. Bull simply asks for the Indian offender what has been so freely extended to the white offender. Bull stole horses, and burnt houses, and murdered his victims, but he was not educated at West Point, he never swore he would support the constitution and the laws; he never committed perjury or treason. But is that any reason why he should not be "conciliated?"—*Owego Times.*

THE four per cent. Government gold loan for refunding purposes, is being taken up by the people in a constantly accelerating ratio. The subscriptions for April were a little less than five million dollars; for May, seven and a half millions; for June, over eight millions; for July, nineteen and a quarter millions. And with a present average subscription of one and a half millions a day, the indications are that August will largely raise the July figures.

THE *Havana Journal* has discovered the original absolute-money man. His name was Hawks, and he issued scrip to a large amount. A stranger came along and asked him to redeem some of the paper. "Redeem h—l!" exclaimed this able financier; "it wasn't made to redeem—it was made to circulate." It is perfectly safe, accordingly, to look upon Mr. Hawks as the patriarch of the National party.

THE whole theory of National dealing with the currency question is that government is endowed with some occult power by which it can give value to paper by the mere stamping process. The world's experience has proved this to be fallacious, and the world's experience was acquired in very dear schools.

A Greenback Argument.

The advocates of "the new American system of finance" sometimes complain that ther opponents do not treat them with proper respect, and are too apt to express contempt for their arguments as lacking either in common sense of common honesty. No doubt there is considerable ground for this complaint, for many of the arguments put forth by them are such self-evident fallacies that it is somewhat difficult to answer them with respect or patience. When it is, for instance, gravely urged that the government has the constitutional power to issue unlimited amounts of paper "dollars" because the constitution says Congress shall have power to "coin money," the conclusion seems inevitable that the "deep reasoner" has parted with either his wits or his sincerity, and there is a strong temptation to say as much.

There are some arguments that possess hardly substance enough to bear dissection and analysis. But the wildest and most unreasonable scheme, whether relating to morals, politics, or business affairs, never yet lacked followers if it was only pressed with some considerable persistence and audacity. It is not safe, therefore, to conclude that the most absurd financial fallacy may not have its weight in misleading the unwary. We have faith to believe that the common sense of the people will in the end assert itself, and enable every honest voter to see the baseless character of a scheme that necessarily sets out by assuming that the lessons taught by the experience of the world are of no value, and that this country can profitably pursue a line of action that has always resulted in disaster when followed by the most enlightened and most powerful nations of the earth. But in the meantime it may be well enough at times to expose some of the facilities by which the advocates of paper inflation seek to mislead their thir followers.

In a late issue of the Smethport MINER we find a letter in which a teacher of "the new American system" undertakes to enlighten his public as to the nature of money.

He asserts that "the useless prattle about redemption is idle talk," and that "a *better money* can be made of paper" than of gold. These are his conclusions. We quote *verbatim his* argument:—

Gold is valuable, because an average amount of labor is always required to obtain it. The greenback dollar note issued by the government, if allowed by law to be a full legal tender, has the same basis of value. It cannot be obtained without a certain amount of labor or its equivalent is given in exchange. The miner of gold and silver takes the product of his labor to the government. The officers of the mint then determine carefully the amount of "value received," by the process of assay and by weight. They cannot issue the government stamp upon it until this is determined. Its issue is then the acknowledgement of "value received." The same is true when labor or services are rendered directly to the government, and the stamp is issued upon paper. It is an acknowledgment of the same "value received."

It is evident the writer was not very careful in framing his sentences. "An average amount of labor is always required to obtain" sawdust or any other article. What he meant was, probably, that on the average an equal amount of labor is generally required to obtain each several grain of gold; and this is true enough. But the next sentence is not true at all. Gold is valuable if not "allowed by law to be a full legal tender"; it is valuable before it is stamped by the government, and will remain valuable after it has been re-melted and the government stamp has been utterly destroyed. If the law making it a legal tender should be wiped from the statute-book to-morrow, the gold coin would still be valuable. It is a self-evident untruth to say that a note issued by the government has the same basis of value as a substance that possessed value before the government was established, and will retain value after all present governments may have perished from the earth. The basis of value of any note issued by a corporation or an individual is found in the power and intention of the maker to redeem it coupled with the faith of the holder that it will be redeemed. If the government issues a security that it is not able to redeem, that security has no basis of value, however strong the intention may be to redeem it. If the government issues a security that it refuses to redeem, that security has no basis of value, however able the government may be to redeem it if it would.

The notes proposed by the "new American system of finance" are to be of this kind; they are never to be redeemed. It is simple nonsense, then, to say that they will possess the same basis of value as one of the most valuable commodities known to commerce. But our writer gives away his case by stipulating that his government note must be made a full legal tender to give it the same basis of value as gold. The value of gold does not depend on its legal-tender quality; and the history of the world has shown, time and again, that the most powerful and vigorous government is unable to maintain the value of a redundant paper currency. It may make it a legal tender, just as it may make sawdust a legal tender, and thus enable the debtor to cheat his creditor; but it is utterly powerless to give any purchasing value to a currency that it lacks either the ability or the will to redeem.

The last half of our quotation is quite as nonsensical as the first. A paraphrase of it will sufficiently demonstrate its absurdity. The grower of wheat and corn takes the product of his labor to the miller. The workmen in the mill then determine carefully the amount of "value received," by the process of grinding and by weight. They cannot place the miller's stamp upon it until this is determined. Its issue is then the acknowledgment of "value received." The same is true when labor or service is rendered directly to the miller, and his stamp is issued upon empty paper sacks. It is an acknowledgment of the same "value received." Flour is valuable, because an average amount of labor is always required to obtain it. The stamped paper sack issued by the miller, if allowed by law to be a full legal tender for a sack of flour, has the same basis of value. It cannot be obtained without a certain amount of labor or its equivalent is given in exchange.

Every sincere "deep reasoner" must see and admit that the paper-sack argument is just as sound as the greenback one. And now we should really like to know why our millers and bakers should not fall down to the antiquated notions of the effete and corrupt bakers and millers of the old world. Let us have a new American system of bread-making as well as of finance. For certain it is, that when we are able to buy labor with little bits of freedeemable stamped paper, the laborer must be able to live on bread drawn from empty flour sacks.—*Wellsboro Agitator.*

What Did the Legislature of 1878 Do?

Both branches of the Legislature of 1878 were Republican. On that fact the Democratic press of the State has been harping and howling, to show that it was a *Tea Dollar* combination; that it created fee offices, and in other ways burdened the people by its acts. The continuance of the session over the hundred days was a necessity which even those who opposed it admitted, and which they put on record by bringing forward as much work to compel that continuation, if not more, than the advocates for prolonging the session. A fact like this reveals the utter hypocrisy of those who are now crying out against the expense of legislation. Then, on the subject of fee offices, the Republican majority in the Legislature is arraigned for having created fee offices which were not demanded. This charge can be successfully repelled by the fact that the offices thus created had no general operation, but were for localities where there was no popular demonstration of opposition to their establishment, and from which localities the unanimous delegation of their representatives in both Houses supported, advocated and defended such measures. So much for the facts as they apply to the creation of fee offices.

Now, what are the facts as they apply to the fees of county officers, with whom the mass of the people have daily direct business, the cost of which had become, up to last year, one of the greatest burdens which business men litigating in the courts, and others brought within the touch of the law, had to carry. Within the last twenty years there has been one amendment after another added to the fee bills of the several counties. It had become the practice for county officers to secure an increase of fees whenever in their cupidity they required an increase of income, each officer deeming his services of more value than his predecessor's, until the fee bill of the counties up to 1877 contained exactions more onerous and exhaustive than the taxation against which the thirteen original American colonies revolutionized and tore the brighest gem from the coronet of England. What did the Legislature of 1878 do? It originated and enacted a general fee bill by which the fees of sheriffs, prothonotaries, registers and other county officers are reduced a fourth, a third, and in some special cases, where they had them increased beyond all measure of reason, almost a half. There is not a Democratic editor in the State ignorant of this fact, and yet it has not been referred to in the columns of the organs they control. This reduction of fees is a direct relief to people whom it will benefit while embarrassed by the direct necessities. It protects debtors from the cormorants of the law, and prevents creditors from imposition from the same source. It stops the imposition of fraudulent fees, because it has simplified the system rendering it general over the State, modifying its exactions and reducing it to a fair charge for a fair service. A more wholesome act of legislation never originated in the General Assembly—never was enacted by any party, and yet the Democratic press keep on howling about the creation of fee offices, and the prolongation of the session of a Legislature whose legitimate work the adherents of that party occupying seats in that body almost exclusively rendered imperatively necessary by their neglects and delays.

The people of Pennsylvania are indebted to the Republican party for a fee bill which will save for litigants, after leaving fair pay for legal service, not less than a quarter of a million dollars annually. This is a direct individual saving—a relief which men who receive it are in a condition most to need, making it an act of mercy to the unfortunate, as well as an act of justice to those coming within the operation of the law.

Let us hear no more, then, about fee offices and the Ten-Dollar Legislature. That Legislature, under the wise guidance of a Republican majority, was a benefit as well as a credit to the people, and the fee bill proves it.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

On Monday, August 19, 1878, the Republicans of Tioga will hold their county convention at Mansfield, to nominate a ticket.

A REBEL claim presented for payment ten years ago for $10,000, has since the Democrats gained control of Congress, swelled to $300,000. There are lots of others in precisely the same shape.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Journal* the plans are all matured for the capture of the Massachusetts Democratic Convention by the friends of General Butler who are affiliated with the Democratic party.

THERE are now four Democrats in the House of Representatives who occupy seats to which Republicans were elected.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

Say fifteen instead of four, and the statement would be a great deal nearer correct.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL sailed from New York on Saturday, with his wife and two daughters. He will return at the end of September and begin his lecture tour at once. Mr. James Redpath has engaged him for one hundred nights at $25,000 and expenses. Col. Ingersoll will deliver only literary lectures under this contract, and he goes to Scotland for the sole purpose of collecting materials for a lecture on Robert Burns, the poet. This lecture will be delivered in Buffalo early in the season.

JUDGE STEPHEN S. WILSON, of Wellsboro, is reported as willing to run for congress in this district, providing he can secure the nomination on the Greenback ticket. Mr. Wilson served a term in congress from this district several years ago, and as he did not succeed in making a very brilliant record as a statesman, it is not likely that the people will be particularly anxious to return him as their representative. He will display better judgment by sticking to the bench.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.*

THE prevalent trouble is not, as the inflationists suppose, the deficiency of currency to meet the wants of trade, but the deficiency of trade to meet the excessive volume of currency. The merchants want customers; the capitalists want employment for their money; the operatives want paying work; the railroads want business. The inactivity of trade prevents the free circulation of money. When trade is prosperous the people can manage with almost any condition of currency. When business is universally dull, the soundest currency dullest rather things active. All the financiers in Europe could not reverse that.

A COUNTY convention of Greenbackers for Tioga county, was held in Wellsboro last week Thursday at which the following candidates were nominated:

Representative in Congress—D. P. Williston, of Wellsboro.

Representatives in the Legislature—John Goodspeed, Knoxville, and Jay Whitehead, of Union township.

Prothonotary—J. W. Donaldson, of Wellsboro.

Register and Recorder—C. B. Taylor, of Osceola.

Commissioners—C. M. Bario, Charleston, and John Yeomans, of Covington.

Auditor—Loren Sears, Wellsboro.

THE Republicans of Cameron county held their convention last week Tuesday and nominated a ticket for the fall campaign. Only two candidates for Assembly were put in nomination—Allen Russell and John Brooks, the present member. On the first ballot Brooks received 14 votes and Russell 12, when Mr. Brooks was declared the nominee. For sheriff, Franklin Housler and R. M. Overhiser were nominated, but Mr. Overhiser peremptorily declined, leaving the field to Mr. Housler, who was then declared the nominee. Messrs. Samuel Kirk and Allen Russell having received a majority of all the votes cast were declared the nominees for commissioners. John Day and D. D. Alderfer were nominated for county auditors by acclamation. Dr. Heilman was nominated for coroner by acclamation. For congressional delegates, J. W. Cochran, Robert Rothrock and Milo Bull, were nominated, and for senatorial delegates C. B. Gould, Allen Russell and George B. Barclay were nominated. R. M. Overhiser was selected as chairman of the county committee, when the convention adjourned. There was a good attendance and the ticket is regarded as a very good one.

Legal.

Trial List.

Geo Camp Ex'r of John Southard vs S A Backus, M Dec T 1875—motion to open judgment

David J Keyes vs Alvin Hooker, 20 June T 1874—Ejectment for land in Eldred township

Wright & Wheeler vs D M Wright, 128 Feb'y T, 1875—case upon promises

Davina A Hall vs Wm & E McCullough, 207 September T 1876—Ejectment for land in Otto tp

I Atwood Putnam vs C H Crosby, 126 Feb T 1876—case upon promises

William Culbertson vs Annellent township, 62 Sept T 1876—Appeal from Auditors' Report

Jas A Anderson vs Hamilton township 63 Sept T 1876—appeal from Auditors' Report

Use of Anderson vs Hamilton township, 63 Sept T 1876—case upon promises

Wm A Richardson vs C S Whitney, 218 Sept term 1876—Assumpsit

Adm'rs of W M Newell dec'd, vs Aug W Newell 123 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

David Dedoller and wife vs L Emery Jr et al 146 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

Peck & Dikeman vs L Emery Jr et al 180 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

E Sartwell vs Ex'rs Estate of G Corwin 236 June T 1877—Replevin

Porter O Sackaman vs Asery Hodine 269 June T 1877—case upon promises

Amelia P Rife vs Ex'rs A N Taylor 345 June T 1877—case upon promises

Davis & Elmar vs Peter Silliday, 18 Sept T 1877—Appeal from Justice McDonald

John T Foye & Son vs G G Emery, 146 Sept T 1877 case upon promises

Davis & Harris vs John C Drake et al, 202 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

V R Vanderbuie vs A Reichkiss & T T 302 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Liberty Tp

V R Vanderbuie vs Dan McMillin 303 Sept T 1877 Ejectment for land in Duberry Tp

Jos Post vs Book & Rhodes 235 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

A N Ellibridge vs S H Seamans & T T, 281 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Liberty tp

A W Barry vs Wm Montgomery, 3 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

Washington Oil Ass'n vs Book & Zink, 2 Decbr T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

T O'Donnell & Son vs Benjamin Jacob, 11 Dec T 1877—Appeal from Justic Ward

Ex'rs of D B Crooker vs L C Rinkenbach, 73 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

Wilber & McAllister vs O'Neil et al 144 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

Use of Mary A Hazard vs R J Buchanan, 303 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

Geo D Helwig vs Charles Taylor, 305 Dec T 1877—Slander.

List of Jurors.

ADJOURNED JUNE TERM, 1878.

Buchanan, A W Bradford township
Baker B M Otto township
Cantield S A Eldred township
Caple John Annin township
Crossmire Daniel keating township
Damon J S Bradford township
Elliott Lunan Liberty township
Eastwood John Liberty township
Fish Charles Bradford township
Farr Edward Lafayette township
Ford John Liberty township
Farr C W Liberty township
Garthwait L Liberty township
Grimolia, E S Liberty township
Gifford Seth J Smethport borough
Griffith Wm Sergeant township
Hovey A C Ceres township
Hofines C Y Corydon township
Hagadorn A Lafayette township
Hafner A D Liberty township
Jewell Leonard Annin township
Kerns Frank Smethport borough
King W K Ceres township
Lamphier H B Eldred township
Littlefield Enoch Eldred township
Martin John Sergeant township
Moody Chester F Eldred township
Melvin C C Bradford borough
Perking Benjamin Ceres township
Rickard Wm Otto township
Robinson Jerome Annin township
Scanhauer L Sergeant township
Simpson Darius Jr Annin township
Taylor W H Annin township
Wade C S Ceres township
White W W Smethport borough

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Duke Center and Eldred Plank Road Co.:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company will be held on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878, at the Law Office of S E. Cheeseman, in Duke Center, at which meeting a vote will be taken as to whether the capital stock of said Company shall be increased.

Dated Duke Center, July 22, 1878.

L. S. ANDERSON, Pres't.
S. E. CHEESEMAN, Sec'y. 32-4m]

New Advertisements.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

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The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." Hyour Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Harrick, Rotter & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-27 y

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(Successors to J L Gallana & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 288 MAIN ST.—3D DOOR ON BALCONY.

W. P. LAYBHOF, STANLEY B. COWING. 1330y1

Miscellaneous.

Financial Statement.

SETTLEMENT of the Auditors of Lafayette township, McKean county, Pa., for the year ending June 1, 1878, with MARK HOLLIS, Treasurer of School Board:

	DR	
To bal. rec'd from last Treas	$139 42	
" " Bradford school district	89 00	
State appropriation	139 04	
Am't of taxes duplicate	1,717 67	
Use into-duce Co. Com'rs	269 60	
Money hired	300 00	
	CR	
By vouchers		$1339 70
Unpaid taxes		6 33
Exonerations		23 00
Commissions		64 00
Balance due School Fund		161 00
		$1597 33

D. A. BUYTE,
CHARLES GEARY,
Auditors.

Lafayette, June 10, 1878.—30-3t

SETTLEMENT of the Auditors of Hamilton Township McKean county, Pa., for the year ending June 1, 1878, with A. R. Morrison and G. W. Morrison, Supervisors:

	DR	
A. R. Morrison.		
To cash rec'd from Frank Morrison		$ 7 00
do do G. W. Morrison		169 00
do do J Morrison		1 00
do do Co. Commissioners		163 00
		$347 00
	CR	
By personal services	$135 00	
receipt of G W Morrison	200 00	
Vouchers	347 00	
commissions	16 00	$614 17
Balance due township		269 83
G W Morrison.	DR	
To cash rec'd of A R Morrison		$230 00
do do Frank Morrison		164 00
do do A Libby		139 77
Orders drawn on present Supervisor to balance		169 83
		$703 60
	CR	
By personal services	$221 00	
commissions	13 81	
Vouchers	468 87	$703 68

Settlement of Auditors of Hamilton township, McKean county, Pa., with Aaron Palmiter, Treasurer of School Board:

	DR	
To amount cash received		$703 68
	CR	
By amount paid teachers' salaries, &c		906 26
Balance due township		$193 78

G W BLISS,
P S BACKUS,
L. HUTT,
Auditors.

65-3t

Stray Horse.

Came to the premises of the subscriber on Friday, August 2, 1878, a

DARK BAY MARE.

Said mare has the left hip broken down, and is slightly lame in left leg. The owner can have the same by payment of damages and expenses, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. REITTER.

32-3t] Bradford township, (on Main Hill.)

MILLINERY STORE.

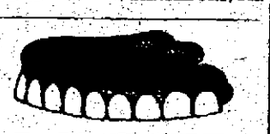
I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.



L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of constituent and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Sept. 3d and 4th.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

House Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD,
C. H. WOLTERS, } v15 n38

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale

THE WILLIAMS LOT & STORE

now occupied by him in Smethport borough, Pa.

13-3t-32 W. S. BROWNELL.

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices

Miscellaneous.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-41-1y J. McNULTY.

BUFFALO

Type & Electrotype FOUNDRY,

96 & 98 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.

1330-1y

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS, TEA and COFFEE CANS, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS AND ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. B. Matthews, } *Of the late Firm of Matthews & Warren*
Wm. P. Northrup, } *The leaders power with the* [*ey Chandler*
1330 y1

BOND LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

H. F. BARBOUR.

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggists' Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will put "prices to suit" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

CHEAP

KANSAS LAND!!

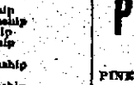
We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at from $3.00 to $5.00 per acre, on easy terms of payments. These lands are of the very best quality and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Almost excepts of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at WAKEENEY and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving full information of soil climate, water supply, railroads, &c., will be sent free on request. Address WARREN KEENEY & CO.,

192 Dearborn street, Chicago,
Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas

16-26dm]

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

—OF—



TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic lable, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by a fine and imprisonment. *See Act of Congress, August 14, 1876.*

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 8,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during past 10 years, over $30,000,000.

Trade mail sold by all jobbers at manufacturers. ☞ *The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "second to none" in aroma, substance, purity & quality.*

1-6dm]

GET YOUR **PRINTING** AT THE MINER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK AT NEW PRICES!

CASH AND LOW FIGURES.

Having just placed on our counters a full and entirely new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at greatly reduced prices we are able to do better by our patrons than ever before. Our stock of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

is superior in quality and make, and we call attention to the following very low prices, as sample figures:

Men's Full Suits	$4 50 to $17 00
Boys' Suits	$3 00 to $8 00
Gents' Boots	$2 00 to $5 00

WE HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' SHOES & GAITERS

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Grocery Department

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

SUGARS	9 to 11c	PRUNES	12½c
SYRUPS	70 to 90c	SUGAR-CURED HAMS	13c
TEAS	25 to 90c	SALT PORK	9c
COFFEES	22 to 35c	LARD	11c
DRIED APPLES	7c	OAT MEAL	5c
PEELED PEACHES	15c	CHOICE BUTTER	16c

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and MILLINERY LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. ..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN H. FISH, JNO. C. RUGGLES,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

FISH BROS. & CO, Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

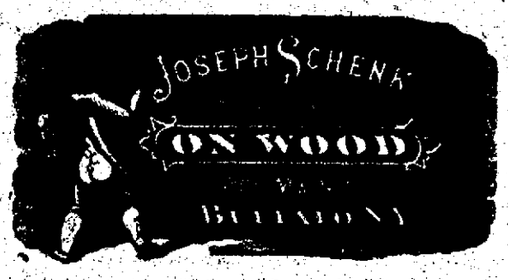
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.



Mechanical Work a Specialty.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., August 6, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKean Lodge No. 309, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. GRAY, A.M., W. M.

G. SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—A. C. Wyckoff, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. Rose, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. Miller, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. Smith, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—E. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; C. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—F. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. H. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

County Commissioners.—Sol. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—A. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Register, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of Orphans' Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M. L. Armstrong.

Asst. Burgess.—H. L. McCoy.

Council.—J. M. Smith, D. C. Corwin, Wm. Specht, A. Haskins, N. W. Abbey, J. C. Hamlin.

Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors.—L. Rogers, B. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, E. Sartwell, H. Burlingame.

Town Auditors.—E. P. Waller, O. W. Gallup.

Justices.—J. M. Smith, P. Ford.

Auditors.—C. Sartwell, H. Burlingame, A. Barnstrong.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. Willett Smith is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—Only two newspapers are thus far talked of at Eldred.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Three more prisoners in the jail—one a colored brother.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—A pumper was suffocated near Red Rock last Saturday by leaning his head too far into the tank.

—It is stated that M. L. Armstrong's colt comes out of the hands of the trainer with a 2:40 capacity of speed.

—The trains on the K. & E. road were blocked on Monday by trees being hurled across the track during a terrible wind storm.

—The National Greenback County Convention will be held at Kendall on the 15th inst. Then look out for war, in the family.

—Rev. H. Peck and wife, of Avoca, N. Y., has been visiting friends here. Rev. P. preached in the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

—The man Brown, who has been confined in the jail as a dangerous lunatic, mention of whom was made in our last issue, was taken to the Asylum at Dixmont on Tuesday.

—A box of decayed and fetid material was found in Tuna Creek, near Bradford, last week, and the Sunday *Herald* guesses at random about it to the extent of nearly two columns.

—*All the postmasters in the country* have been ordered to send to Washington whatever three cent pieces they may receive, in order that these coins may be withdrawn from circulation.

—Dr. Book, of Bradford, narrowly escaped drowning by being capsized from a small boat in Buffalo harbor, with two companions, last Saturday evening. They were rescued by the excursion steamer *Pearl*.

—Since reading the new Sheriff's fee bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, the number of candidates for that office are materially diminished. *What's the use of having an office in* which a fellow cannot get rich during one term?

—The Bradford Sunday *Herald* announces that it will be "an earnest advocate of the National Greenback Labor party and its principles." Who the "principal" is that is to be so earnestly advocated—whether Shupe, Kearney or Butler—we are not informed.

—Col. A. I. Wilcox was called home very suddenly last Saturday by a telegram stating that his wife was stricken with paralysis. He drove from Kendall to Wilcox without stopping and in as quick time as the trip was ever made. He returned yesterday and reports his wife better and improving.

—We climbed the stairs of the Olean *Times* office last Saturday, and found our six foot neighbor, Dickinson, resting from the labors of the week and contemplating the issue of his daily, which he informs us is first to see the light September 1st. No postponement on account of weather—or the sneers of envious contemporaries.

—Annin creek was visited with a terrible storm on Tuesday afternoon. Our informant states that two water-loaded clouds came in contact and burst, letting their contents come down in floods. A great deal of damage was done to the fences and crops by the rushing and swollen torrents of the usually quiet streams.

—Wm. H. Martin, Esq., of Cambridgeport, Mass., is rusticating with friends in this vicinity. Wm. H. left McKean county a few years ago an unsophisticated, inexperienced country lad. He studied law and was admitted to practice in Cambridgeport and bravely determined to put up his shingle where he earned it and compete with the able and skilled attorneys of that cultured town. Pluck, perseverance and brains always succeed, and he has already earned an assured and honorable rank at the Boston and Cambridge bar.

—The building of a new Sash, Door and Blind Factory, with all the appurtenances usually attached thereto, is among the late acquisitions of this place, the building is already up, and Mr. Strong, the owner, is expecting to have it ready for the fall trade. It is an institution very much needed, and we have no doubt will be duly appreciated by those who are intending to tear down and build greater.

—The Oil City *Derrick* evidently has no kindly feelings for "Confido," who is writing pointed and telling letters to the Bradford *Era*. The query with us is, if "Confido" is such an accomplished tramp and dead beat as the *Derrick* insinuates strongly why does not Longwell discharge "J. J. M." and take him on in his place? But perhaps "J. J. M." can go him one better in that character. It is quite probable that he can.

—The Cameron county *Press* of last week says: Thursday morning about two o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire, which proved to be the Penny block. It was occupied by Mrs. Shaw, as a residence, and Besancon as a shoe shop.—Mrs. Shaw's furniture was saved, but Besancon's tools were burned. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by John Creaton, of Cameron, and was insured.

—The Bradford Sunday *Herald* made its appearance in Bradford Sunday morning. As promised, it is an 8-page, 48-column sheet, but 24 columns are "patent insides" printed in New York, two are patent plates chucked in to fill up, and the remaining 22 columns are filled out with *Era* ads., a few columns of local and a Greenback salutatory. We wish the paper success as a newspaper venture but not as an organ of the N. G. L. party—or its "principal."

—It is the verdict of all who speak from experience that no more delightful trip can be taken anywhere, than is enjoyed by taking the Kendall & Eldred road to Bradford, thence by the Eldred, or "one-legged," to Derrick City, and thence by the O. B. & W. to Olean. The trip can be taken in one day from Smethport, giving time for dinner and a few hours for business or pleasure in Bradford, and reaching home at nine in the evening. The trip over the two narrow gauge roads gives a continuous panorama of delightful and surprising views. Try it.

—Jas. Shafer, a prisoner in the jail, is a prepossessing appearing, quiet, well-behaved man who kills time by employing it in the manufacture of hair watch chains and guards. We have just been shown a long watch chain which he made and presented to Deputy Peck in return for kindnesses rendered. It is a beautiful and tasty thing and shows skillful and patient labor, and is highly prized by the owner. We are sorry the maker of it was not as skillful in keeping out of trouble as he appears to be in tasty handiwork. He does not braid it, but sews it with a needle, and in the chain mentioned are 38,430 *stitches*.

—The practicability of a railroad of the one-yard species which should connect Eldred and the oil fields beyond with this village, has been suggested by some of our citizens, and it seems had been thought of also by residents of Eldred. The distance is short—being less than thirty miles, the grades for the most part light, and the road by the route proposed—passing through Bolivar, Little Genesee and Ceres—would tap a region whose local trade would be a large item. That this would be an excellent thing for Wellsville in many ways none can doubt, and we would like to see some enterprise and money devoted to an object like this, which would be sure to return many fold. Is the project feasible? *Wellsville Reporter.*

—Mr. Doller, one of the drillers engaged on the well being put down at Harrison Valley, Pa., was in this village last week, and from him we learn that work at that point is proceeding rapidly, and with flattering prospects. They are now down about 1000 feet and have struck two good sands. At about 900 feet a strong flow of gas was encountered, which still continues. Our informant states that he has never been engaged in a "wildcat" enterprise before where everything was so favorable but what good results had followed. The work is being conducted by the Fall Brook Coal Co., who have a large amount of territory in that section and on Pine Creek, and who intend to make a thorough test before abandoning. Harrison Valley is twenty-two miles from this village and is the same distance from the Cowanesque Valley road at Elkland.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

A Wooden Wedding.

The Wooden Wedding, or fifth anniversary of the wedding day, of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Redfield was appropriately commemorated last Monday evening at the residence of Hon. S. D. Hamlin. About one hundred invited guests were present, and all came bearing their wooden gifts for the occasion. Few of the presents were very costly, for such was not the intent, but many were beautiful and artistic, some were useful, and others were comical. The prominent point of attraction—aside from the bride and groom—was the large table covered with the numberless wooden trophies. The bride and groom of five years standing did the honors bravely. Neither seemed a day older than when they stood in the same spot and took their vows five years ago. The years have rested lightly upon them, and they have had no reason to regret the tie that binds them. The fact was so apparant that no set speeches or poems were needed to demonstrate it, and the company was not bored with these terrors so common on such occasions. The time passed quickly and pleasantly, and at a late hour the friends departed bidding adieu to the bride and groom with wishes for many returns of their fifth anniversary, even beyond the golden period.

Latest from the Huling's Well.

Just before going to press this morning we were informed by a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks that the Huling's well is certainly equal to an average good well of the northern field, with a prospect of being much better. Those "organs of oil" that for several days damned the well by the column can now chew their words at their leisure, in the meantime continuing to supply their readers that their reports are gathered from "intelligent reporters" and are "perfectly reliable."

Jersey Shore and Pine Creek Railroad.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

The Williamsport papers are trying to talk a little live into the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek railroad, which would leave the line of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad at Jersey Shore and connect with the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad at Port Allegany, in McKean county. The road would open up a splendid coal and lumber region. Although a considerable sum of money has already been expended on the line, the times are too hard to expect its completion. It would furnish a northern outlet for the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. If some enterprising oil producer will find oil somewhere upon the route there would be an inducement furnished which would encourage the projectors of the railroad to finish it.

The Oil Outlook.

Of the oil interests the Titusville Herald says: The outlook never was blacker than it is to-day. The total shipments from the United pipe lines during the month of July averaged 36,579 barrels per day, and the total shipments from the entire region were 39,683 barrels per day. The average production for the month is claimed by some authorities to be as high as 45,000 barrels per day, but this is an exagerated figure, and it will hardly reach 42,000 barrels per day. The extremely low price of the staple has caused a suspension of very many small pumping wells of which the greater portion of the production in the lower river districts is made up. This suspension will continue to increase so long as the price remains unremunerative. Whether the enormous and apparently foolish development now going forward in the Bradford district will make up for this loss is a question which time only can determine. The pipe line runs in the Bradford district during July would indicate a production of between 20,000 and 21,000 barrels per day. The low prices of refined oil in New York has encouraged foreign dealers to make unusually large contracts for August, September and October deliveries, and for the next three months the shipments will probably be considerably in excess of the production. This will have a tendency to stiffen up prices, but not in time to do the drillers of new wells any good, as there is so large an amount of oil waiting to be thrown on the market, that it cannot advance to any great extent, and when the new crop of wells comes in a reaction would seem to be inevitable.

The Kenzua Well.

Special to the Oil City Derrick.

KANE, August 1.

The old Owl well, on the Kenzua, was finished on Monday evening by passing through forty feet of oil rock, resembling closely that found in the northern part of McKean county. Tubing was placed in the well Tuesday, with a packer, without torpedoing; this being the same treatment as was predicted in the *Derrick* some days ago. Possessing sufficient gas the well commenced flowing at intervals of half an hour, some of the flows being three-quarters of an hour apart. It flowed every hour on Wednesday and to-day the flows are gauging from one-half to a barrel and a quarter at each time. The production is estimated by competent judges at twenty to twenty-five barrels, without a doubt. It is flowing naturally ten to twelve barrels a day. How long this will continue the future must determine, but it is safe to say that it starts out with the most promising prospects of lasting. That same water, over which so much howl has been made, is no where to be seen. The slush oil which abounds so plentiful in the fertile minds of correspondents and editors, has by magic been converted into beautiful fluid of forty-five degree gravity. By the striking of this wildcat venture the southern portion of the county has been transformed into an oil field which may have its influence in the price of no mean character in years to come, or when the prices will justify an increase of production. There never was a well struck in a new field without conflicting stories as to its real merits. The old Owl has been no exception. There has been so much deception practiced in this instance that the original depth could only be ascertained after spending time to obtain the facts. The land grabber and the oil smeller have not put in their appearance. The land remains for sale as there are few who will lease here. Past experience having been an annoying teacher with them most of the land is in large warrants. They are being held at figures beyond what are justified by dollar oil. We predict there will be few wells drilled here during the year, but there is plenty of oil here for the weary in the sweet bye and bye.

BRUTUS.

How it was Settled.

We stated in a recent issue the bare fact that the Helwig-Taylor difficulties had been settled. To satisfy popular inquiry and as a matter of justice to all parties, we deem it proper to be more explicit in giving the terms of the settlement. By the terms, in brief, Taylor pays Helwig $300, pays all costs of both parties, and signs a written retraction of all charges and accusations made. We give below the latter document as certified from the records. Inasmuch as Taylor and wife were the principal witnesses in the "murder" suit this retraction effectually clears Helwig of that foul charge:

McKEAN COUNTY COMMON PLEAS:

Nos. 304 and 306, Dec. Term 1877.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

That in consideration of the settlement of all actions and causes of action, both civil and criminal between Geo. D. Helwig and wife and W. H. Taylor and wife according to terms of an agreement between the said parties and filed herewith. We W. H. Taylor and Martha Taylor his wife, hereby retract and withdraw all slanderous and injurious statements at any time made by us against the reputation of Geo. D. Helwig and Hattie Helwig his wife, and that any accusations or utterances made by us or either of us against the said Geo. D. Helwig or Hattie his wife, accusing them or either of them of murder, infanticide, abortion or wife beating or attempts to commit the same or any or either of the same were made in the [illegible] position and were and are false.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of July 1878.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of } W. H. Taylor [L. S.]
Jno. R. Chadwick. } Martha Taylor [L. S.]

We hereby agree to settle the said case according to the terms of the above.

Signed, Geo. D. Helwig,
Hattie E. Helwig.

(Dated July 26, 1878.)

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:

SEAL OF COURT. } Certified from the original on file, July 27, 1878.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
MCKEAN COUNTY, PA.

C. H. Sartwell, Prothonotary.
per Jno. R. Chadwick, Deputy.

TWO DAYS AT KANE.

ON THE SUMMIT OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

Two Thousand Feet Above the Level of the Sea—Description of the Place—General Kane and the Thomson House—Swedish Settlements.

From the Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.

KANE, McKean county, August 6.—Where is Kane? It is on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, in McKean county, 153 miles west of Williamsport, and 93 east of Erie. The point where it is located is the highest touched by the Philadelphia and Erie railroad in its passage over the Appalachian chain. It derives its name from General Thomas L. Kane, (brother of the celebrated Arctic explorer, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane,) who came here as early as 1856 to look after the immense landed interests of his father. At that time the entire section was a wilderness—a terra incognita, and known as the wildcat district. It was only frequented by hunters, on account of the abundance of game, but to the outside world it was scarcely known. When the Philadelphia and Erie railroad was completed the place soon became noted for the *extreme purity and salubrity of the atmosphere.* According to the early surveys of the locating engineers it was found to be 2,006 feet above the level of the sea, but *later calculations place it at 2,021 feet.* The ascent over the mountain is made by steep grades requiring two locomotives for all heavy freight trains.

PECULIARITY OF THE SUMMIT.

This region is locally termed the Big Level, a name which originated with the early hunters and explorers, as it is a broad spread of greatly undulating country, measured by an extent from northeast to southwest of fifty or sixty miles, and an average breadth of from four to eight miles. Remarkable as it may seem it possesses a fertile soil, which is shown by the enormous size the timber has attained, and from the crops produced by farms which have been literally made out of the wilderness. On the western slope of this great mountain plateau all the waters fall into the Allegheny river, and are carried to the Gulf of Mexico, whilst on the eastern declivity they are received by the Susquehanna and borne to the Chesapeke Bay. Here the primeval forests may be seen in all their glory. The timber consists principally of hard wood, such as beech, cherry and a light sprinkling of chestnut, with abundance of hemlock, which grows to enormous size. The cucumber tree flourishes here and reaches a great size. There is very little pine, but considerable white wood. The hemlock yields immense quantities of bark for tanning purposes, but as it is only bringing about $3.50 per cord at the present time as little as possible is stripped from the trees. In collecting this bark there is necessarily a great destruction of timber, as the finest trees in the forest are felled, and when the bark is removed the trunks are left to rot upon the ground. Saw mills at various points have been erected, but they fail to consume more than a trifling of the logs that are produced.

MOUNTAIN CITY.

When the Philadelphia and Erie railroad was first opened it was intended to erect large machine shops and found a mountain city at this point, and for a little great expectations were entertained. Here the western division, which commences at Erie, ends, and here the middle, or mountain division, which ends at Renovo, commences. The former is 95 miles in length, and the latter 100. Owing to the steep grades on both sides of the mountain it is the most expensive of the three great divisions into which the road is divided. It was found necessary, however, to erect a round house at this point for the locommotive to be kept hereto together with a machine shop for light repairs. In course of time a village grew up, which now numbers about 700 inhabitants. It has a postoffice, school house, three small hotels, a Catholic, Methodist Lutheran and Presbyterian churches. The location is a beautiful one and the town will undoubtedly attain a respectable size in a few years. Already the impetus given to trade by the development of the Bradford oil field, about twenty miles north, is beginning to be felt here. Within a few weeks an oil well has been put down at a point in the Kinzua valley, about eight miles north, which is now flowing at the rate of ten barrels per day. It is also intimated that other test wells will soon be sunk at a short distance from the village, and if they should prove successful the town will suddenly become a busy and thrifty place.

THE THOMSON HOUSE.

The chief attraction at Kane is the large hotel erected several years ago by the McKean Land and Improvement Company, but now owned by General Kane, and called the Thomson House, in honor of J. Edgar Thomson, the late president of the Pennsylvania railroad company. It is a frame structure, four stories high, with Mansard roof, presenting a front of 164 feet by a depth of 122 feet. Standing as it does upon a gentle declivity, surrounded by a neatly sodded enclosure of about ten acres, with trees, evergreens and parterres of flowers, it presents an inviting and commanded appearance to the tourist and pleasure seeker. One peculiarity of the building is that it is constructed entirely of native woods. All the doors, window frames and heavy partitions are solid ebony, whilst the broad stairways are of ash and the floors are laid in cucumber wood. A broad piazza sweeps around two sides of the building, which is very inviting. The parlor is large and handsomely furnished, whilst the dining room is of ample dimensions, the supply of pure living water abound but a few hundred yards distant, a steam engine has been placed at one of them and water is forced up to a reservoir in the building which supplies the house. Every provision has been made for the comport of the guests. The house is supplied with two fire escapes, there is a well arranged bowling alley in the grounds, and a billiard room in the house. Mr. C. E. Kemp, a gentleman of large experience in the hotel business, is conducting the house, this being his second year. The hotel will accommodate about two hundred guests comfortably, but since then the fame of the place as a delightful summer resort has spread over the land. Mr. Kemp finds himself crammed for room. Several times this season the applications have exceeded the limits of the house, and at the present time it is comfortably filled. An addition to the building is already demanded. Its original cost was about $80,000, and with an expenditure of $20,000 more it could be made one of the most charming of all our mountain resorts. The rarified atmosphere has a peculiarity invigorating effect upon those who breathe it, imparting elasticity to the body and mind and promoting the recuperation of lost health.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS.

This wild region is not without its attractions aside from the primitive forest. Excellent roads have been constructed to Smethport, the county seat, and Ridgway, in the adjoining county of Elk. The drive to Smethport, twenty-five miles, is described as particularly fine, and so level that a team can trot nearly all the way. About four miles from the hotel is an abandoned oil well which is quite a natural curiosity. It was sunk to a depth of 2,500 feet, when it was abandoned on account of not finding oil. When the casing was removed the water rushed in, and at intervals of about ten minutes it is ejected by the gas and thrown to a height of one hundred feet in a solid stream, when it falls like the spray of a fountain. This phenomenon, which is accompanied by a roaring sound, continues for four or five minutes, when it subsides, and then after resting for ten minutes, resumes its spouting again. Near Wilcox, nine miles distant, is a gas well which is quite a curiosity. There also one at Sheffield, not far away, which is of sufficient capacity to light the whole town. But the principal attractions are trout fishing and hunting in season. All the streams are filled with trout, and parties come a long distance for the sport of angling for them. In the autumn many hunting parties repair here to search for deer, which abound in the woods. It is remarkable that no savage beasts are found in these wilds, and rattlesnakes and venomous insects are unknown. The only pest of the woods is a little gnat called a "punky," but it will disappear in course of time.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.

General Kane has taken particular pains to induce hardy Swedes to settle here and clear up farms. At present there is a large settlement of them, and it is a source of surprise to notice their success in clearing and cultivating the land. As observed before, the soil is good on this table land and produces well. Potatos grow finely, all kinds of vegetables thrive; oats, rye and grass grow well, but the climate is not adapted to the production of corn and wheat on account of the frosts, which appear both late and early at this altitude. The country seems particularly adapted to grazing purposes, as grass grows well, and the raising of stock and dairying may soon become profitable. General Kane has made it a point to admit no Swedes but those who can bring recommendations from their pastors as to sobriety and industry. The result is an excellent class of settlers. Wild land is worth from $10 to $15 per acre, and improved land is quoted at from $35 to $50. As an inducement to settlers the payments are made easy. These Swedes are, as a general thing, religious, their denomination being Lutheran. In the settlement they have school houses, and a handsome frame church, where they worship; and another is talked of.

GENERAL KANE'S RESIDENCE.

Half a mile from the hotel, on a knoll nearly 2,100 feet above the sea level, is the handsome cottage of General Kane, a glimpse of which can be caught through an opening in the timber by passengers from the car windows as the train sweeps around a great curve in the road. It is furnished in luxurious style, and there, with his estimable lady and interesting family, he dispenses his princely hospitality to all visitors. For thirteen years or more they have spent the summer at this charming place. The great ideal conception of the General has been the founding of a magnificent park of eight hundred acres at this point, which shall be preserved as nearly as possible in its primitive condition, for the resort of pleasure seekers during the hot months of summer. The hotel stands in this park. At present the thermometer ranges at 60 degrees at six in the morning, 72 at noon, and rarely passes beyond 75 degrees at three o'clock in the afternoon, usually the hottest part of the day. From the roof of the hotel is an outlook from which a fine view of the great forests are obtained, and in the evening of a clear day when the sun sinks to rest in a sea of gold the scene is one of indescribable grandeur. There is little doubt but the fondest dreams of the General will be realized, and that this place will become ere many years roll away one of the most popular resorts in the State. The purity of the air alone is sufficient to establish its superiority over nearly every other place in the mountains.

HANDSOME CHURCH.

Standing within a few yards of the hotel is a neat little church, constructed out of light pink sandstone with white sandstone trimmings, which blend handsomely. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, with innumerable angles, richly stained glass windows, and a high vaulted ceiling inside. It is surmounted with a graceful little spire, at the basement of which is the belfry. From a marble tablet near the altar, and built in the wall, it is learned that the building was erected by Mrs. Ann Gray Thomas, of Philadelphia, in memory of her father, Thomas Leiper, her mother, and other members of the family. Mrs. Thomas is an aunt of General Kane, and is spending the summer with his family.—This beautiful memorial church cost about $15,000, and will be dedicated on Saturday, August 10th, when it will be presented to the Presbyterians of Kane by the generous builder.

ELEVATIONS ABOVE THE SEA.

That the reader may be better able to form an idea of the ascent and descent of the mountains crossed by the railroad, the following figures showing the elevations of certain well known points above the sea are given from the surveys of the engineers, beginning with Williamsport and ending at Erie:

ABOVE THE SEA.	Feet.
Williamsport	566
Lock Haven	558
Renovo	716
Emporium	1,621
West Creek Summit	1,982
St. Mary's	1,826
Ridgway	1,367
Kane, the Summit	2,021
Head of Two-Mile Run	1,616
Sheffield	1,304
Warren	1,190
Irvine	1,389
Youngsville	1,268
Pittsfield	1,288
Garland	1,290
Corry	1,416
Logan's Summit	1,429
Lovell's	1,388
Concord	1,273
Union	1,209
Lakeut	1,288
Waterford	1,191
Jackson's	1,215
Langdon's	1,123
Belle Valley	994
Erie Depot	373
Surface of Lake Erie	565

From this it is seen that Erie is only 67 feet higher than Williamsport, and the level of the lake is only 56 feet. Kane, however, the highest point of the mountain, rises 1,515 feet above us.

GUESTS AT THE THOMSON HOUSE.

Among the numerous guests now spending a season at the hotel the following may be mentioned among the Philadelphians: Rev. Matthew Nowkirk and family; D. Haddock and wife; Rev. W. W. Farr and family; E. S. Shaotx and family; Miss Emma Kirk; Mrs. William Hafees; Mrs. Dodson and family; Miss Rachel Wetherill; Miss Peters; Dr. Lambdin, managing editor of the *Times*, and family; Samuel Smedley; Mrs. Susan Boyer and daughter; Mrs. A. E. Ashburner, daughter and son; Mrs. F. C. Wilson; Mrs. W. H. Wilson; P. McHugh and family.

From Harrisburg: Rev. John Paxton and family; Hon. F. W. Hall and family; Hon. Francis Jordan and wife; Thomas L. Wallace and family; Dr. D. W. Gross and wife; D. C. Herr.

From Cleveland: Mrs. J. S. Newberry and family; L. F. Burgess and daughter; C. Gaylord.

From Cuba: Martin B. Deschapelles and family, Adolph Santa Maria, William Santa Maria, Mrs. E. B. Deschapelles, Miss Mary Laine. Senor Deschapelles, is an extensive sugar planter on the island of Cuba, and this is the second season he has visited this place with his family.—They usually remain until the frosts set in.

W. K. Mendenhall and wife, of Washington city, are also here. Among the Williamsporters are Mrs. F. E. Emblck and family and Mrs. Smith.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

The New Fee Bill.

Although aware that the Legislature of last winter passed a revision of the Sheriff's and Prothonotary and Recorder's fee bill, not until a few days ago was our attention directed to the great reduction in the fees of those officers made by the provisions of the bill. The new law applies to counties having 10,000 inhabitants and not less than 150,000. The reduction of the fees of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts is about 25 per cent. of the present rate all through. This will seriously affect the revenues of those offices, though it strikes the Sheriff's office more heavily than any other. By this bill the revenues of the Sheriff will be reduced to about half of what they are under the old law. We do not know what the revenue of the Sheriff's office amounts to now, though it is generally considered very lucrative. But however much money there may be in it now, a reduction of one-half will hardly leave a very "fat" thing for Sheriff King's successors.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

UP KNAPP'S CREEK.

Eldred Items and Knapp's Creek Oil and Local Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

KELLOGG, PA., Aug. 6, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I find that business is still quite lively, especially in the lower part of town. There is still considerable drilling going on, perhaps more than there ought to be considering the present condition of the market. But as the territory seems to continue to open up pretty good the further they go down the valley, it is quite a temptation to keep on drilling. . . . There was one well completed yesterday, called the Dan O'Day well, on McCullough farm which is thought to be good for 40 or 50 barrels. . . . There are now some six good wells in the vicinity of the Pine tree well that are doing from 25 to 40 barrels. . . . Arnold, Dolley & Person's well was completed yesterday and is doing 30 barrels, on the Rixford five-acre purchase. . . . The McKeown No. 5 is fishing for a bit at a depth of 800 feet. . . . Denman & Co. have a rig up for No. 2 on D. M. Baker, and are ready to commence drilling. . . . The Knapp Creek Oil Co.'s No. 2, on McCullough farm, have a rig. . . . Christie, on H. K. Barton farm, is down 800 feet and are fishing for a hammer. . . . Sterrett & Co., on David Covert farm, have a rig up and all ready to commence drilling. . . . E. P. Bartlett's well is down 1200 feet and broke the sand reel. . . . Wm. Petrie has made an improvement on his boarding house in the way of a porch and some green hemlock brush in front. . . . J. A. Seymour has a new annex on his flour and feed store, to be occupied by parties from Bradford as a vegetable and fruit store. . . . The Mills & Barr well, near the depot, has commenced drilling and is down about 300 feet. . . . Cooper Bros have two wells under way above the railroad, on the Duke purchase. . . . I notice that the Yeomans House is having a fair share of custom, and the proprietors are doing all in their power to make their guests comfortable. . . . Anderson & Ottis are putting down a well on the Dean lot. . . . Mr. C. O. Foster, of Larrabee, is giving music lessons in this place, and has four pupils, and a class of four at Duke Centre. . . . I learn that the Sheriff well has been relieved of the tools that they were fishing after so long and are drilling again. . . . Not having been able to reach Duke Centre this week I have no news from that place. . . . The new depot at the crossing is completed. . . . There are two new stores in progress of erection at Eldred, viz: one by Mr. Hamlin and another adjoining by E. P. Carter, the jeweler. . . . Some evil disposed person stole Dr. Perry's sign that was attached to the Bennett House. . . . Stephenson, Sons & Co. have assigned their interest in the Littlefield well to Mr. G. Evans, who will torpedo and put it in running order immediately. . . . The K. & E. R. Co. are grading up with with gravel about the depot. They have a turn-table and will build a new engine house. There is a large quantity of freight on the platform waiting for transportation. . . . The Oil Well Supply Co., limited, are building a supply store near the depot. The platform is 96 feet long and the enclosure over the platform is 18x41 feet. . . . The United Brethren Church edifice is being lathed and plastered and painted. . . . A. D. Gould, of Emporium, is about starting a paper at Eldred. . . . John Wilie, Policeman of Olean, made complaint of Michael McIlvania on the charge of bigamy, and while a warrant was being issued by C. C. Moses, Esq., he made his escape. . . . There was a festival held at the house Mr. Soules for the benefit of Rev. W. Burrow, of Eldred, and resulted in paying him of the proceeds $30. . . . Handison & Downing completed their well on Indian creek the other day and it is doing 25 barrels. . . . Cavy & Co., on Gale lot, is doing 25 barrels. . . . The Collins well, on D. Cooper, shows up 5 barrels.

LATER.—The Plank Road Company have let the job and taken bonds for the completion of the road, to commence next Monday morning at the mouth of Knapp's Creek. . . . The Littlefield well made a flow of 10 barrels in one hour.

DELTA.

From Coryville.

August 7, '78.

To the Editor of The Miner

Gillmore well on Bingham lands up Rice brook abandoned, tools drawn and hole plugged. Your correspondent having seen Mr. Isaac Gronne, one of the operators who said they had sunk the hole 1696 feet deep without finding any true sand, salt or fresh water, gas or oil, or even a smell of either. This he pronounced a duster in every sense of the word. Stray sands were found after getting down to about the usual place for first and every few feet. In answer to the inquiry at what depth the sands were found? He replied that there were none found of sufficient importance to make a memorandum of, therefore he was unable to give a definite answer. He contended that that this well was nearly in a direct line between the Digel well and Rixford, and that they were too far south to be in the Rixford and Sawyer city belt. Be this as it may the third sand in the O. A. Cory well was struck at about 1875 feet, and this well is 311 feet lower than the Gilmore well, and on a level with Rixford. Taking their points into consideration and the depth of the Gilmore well they should have struck the third sand at 1686 feet.

The above is one side of the story, whilst outsiders claim that the Digel and Bingham wells were both drilled with a rope only 1600 feet long, and at best with what rope that is taken up with a derrick seventy-two feet high, the wells could not exceed 1520 feet deep. This theory appears very plausible as 1600 feet of rope and sixty feet of tools would reach after taking 144 feet to go to the top of Derrick and back, and fifteen feet of slack to work the walking beam, figures just 1501 feet. Let the well be measured and that is the only thing that will satisfy an inquisitive public.

Williams, Rutherford & Co.'s well on A. O. Cory farm, still fishing. On Saturday the 20th, they supposed the rope nearly all removed when they sent the grapplers down with such velocity that the centripetal power of the bull wheel was not sufficient to withstand the centrifugal force given it, and it parted flying into the air in all directions, doing some damage to the derrick in its flight. Happily for those present there was none hurt, though the pieces flew very near several and fell at the feet of several others, there being about a dozen present at the time. We hope to give a better account of this well next week as the workmen are sanguine of success in a few days, though it is now about six weeks that they have been fishing, fishing, fishing. A.

Butter and Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE AND BUTTER—August 5. CHEESE.—Eleven thousand factory cheese were offered to-day, but nothing like that amount was sold. There was no change in the market. Sales were made at 7@7¾c, chiefly 7¼c. Sales of 302 boxes of farm cheese at 6½@7¼c, principally 7c.

The butter offerings were the lightest of the season; 18c being the ruling price.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Dentistry.

Dr. Lewis will be at the Wright House on Monday, August 12th, and remain during the week. Those wishing his dental services will please call at his room.—33 2c

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne,
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

—Get "Mystery; or Platonic Love" of C. T. Smith, if you wish a story of merit.

—A good, active agent, either lady or gentleman, wanted to canvass, on salary or commission. Address C. T. Smith, Smethport, Penna.—3823

—"Mystery; or Platonic Love," is a novel of rare merit, by J. S. Crosby, of Parker City. Sold in McKean county by C. T. Smith and his agents. Every well selected library should have it.—3823

PITY THE UNFORTUNATE.

There are some people who are never willing to profit by the experience of others, or they would keep and use for all stomach and bowel troubles Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief.—It also cures lame back and kidney complaint. Price 25c, 50c and $1.

—"Mystery; or Platonic Love" is a work of over 500 pages. Price $2. Get it. Also Dr Pancoast's Ladies' Medical Guide—both scientific works—should not be missed. This is the only opportunity to obtain them. These books can only be procured through the agency. Book stores do not keep them. Any other book you may desire, no matter where published, can be obtained at regular catalogue prices. Postage and carriage free to subscribers.—3823

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of PARKER'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and effectual remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a fair trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 10-15 e o w, 1 y

To the Ladies of McKean County.

C. T. Smith is here for the purpose of introducing Dr. Pancoasts "Ladies' Medical Guide," a work of rare merit, containing 600 pages and 100 illustrations, Dr. P. enjoying advantages possessed perhaps by few other physicians in the United States in respect to information of this peculiar character; hence he can safely say that all that is known of a truthful and reliable nature will be found embraced in this volume. All the prominent diseases of females are noted, the symptoms given, and the means for their cure and amelioration suggested, with much valuable information as to pregnancy and the proper management of infants. Also treat

AROUND THE FARM.

Breeding and Management of Cows.

Who is to grow the calves for the future beef and dairies of the country, is likely to become an important question. Probably it can be done at the west and southwest. Even here the improved stock can be grown profitably but with ordinary native cattle this cannot be done. It costs more to keep an ordinary calf till it is one, two, or three years old than the animal is worth at either age. If the calf is a heifer, and of good milking strain, it will usually sell for more at *two years old* with a calf than a steer at the same age. But this does not make a profitable business, even with the best success in breeding. If the cow should prove a failure of milk or butter, as natives from the best strains often do, there is the loss of another years keeping before the animal can be fit for the butcher.

The principal loss is in keeping the calf till it is a year old. Very often a fat calf at six or eight weeks will sell for about as much as the same animal kept a year longer. It is a mistake to suppose that calves can be kept cheaply in good thrifty condition. A good deal may be done with oatmeal made into porridge as a *substitute for milk*; but if we count the labor and time lost in feeding, the calf will be a dear one after a year of such keeping. If not fed well the first year, the calf will soon become unthrifty, and can never be made a good animal.

Milkmen never raise their own cows, and the same used to be true of butter and cheese dairymen. The increasing difficulty of buying the choicest dairy cows has forced some good dairymen to raise them; but they all consider the method a costly one, more costly than they could afford if they had any other alternative. For a good milk cow, known to be a deep and continuous milker, shrewd dairymen will offer what may seem to many farmers an almost fabulous price. They can well afford to do so. The cheapest native cows I ever knew, were two which my father bought years and years ago, paying the seemingly extortionate price of $98 for one, and $100 for the other. One was four and the other five years old. They proved to be really remarkable milkers, holding to their milk through the year. One time one of the cows was (by mistake) milked till the day she calved. Usually a rest of from three to five weeks was given without milking. The heifer calves of the cows were all good milkers, and most of them kept up the supply of milk till near calving. Of such cows I need hardly say that the calves should all be raised, unless very evidently inferior.

It costs a little more to keep a good milking cow than a poor one. The difference in product is sometimes enough in a single year to pay the price of a good cow, rather than to except a poor milker as a gift. The time that a cow will go dry is often a matter of great importance. Some cows which yield a fair mess at first will not milk more than six or seven months per year. Such a cow is scarcely worth owning, except to fatten for beef. The length of time a cow may be milked depends much on previous management. If a heifer is milked after her first calf as long as possible, and has good milk-producing food to stimulate the flow of milk, she will retain this habit through life. More care should be taken in feeding and milking heifers on this account. Give them roots, and milk as long as a drop can be got. I like to have heifers come in the first time when not over two years old, and a little younger if possible. Then let them go farrow several months, so that the heifer may get greater size, and also let milk secretion run on as long as possible, unchecked by a new pregnancy. In this way, if a heifer is naturally a good milker, she has the best chance to test her capacity, and also to increase it.

Much depends on the way a cow has been kept. Cows accustomed to a great variety of food are invariably good eaters and almost always heavy milkers. Thus, the best cows in a neighborhood are usually those of poor men whose one cow is made a pet of, and has all sorts of food. Such cows are usually a good bargain at almost any price, though they will rarely do as well when taken from their own old homes and turned in with the less varied fare accorded to larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a variety of food. Hence their purchases of bran, meal, roots, and oil cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can promote the thrift of their herds and their own profits by changing the animal's food as often as possible.

W.J.F.

—Country Gentleman.

Corn Cob Meal for Stock.

The amount of nutrition in corn cobs is so very small that if they were ground alone after the corn is taken off, cattle, unless very hungry, could not be induced to touch the light, tasteless stuff; but as pure, fine Indian meal is liable to cloy and not furnish sufficient distension to the stomach of ruminant animals, of course stock fed upon highly concentrated and rich food should have something coarse and bulky to give proper distension to the walls of the stomach, to keep the digestive functions in perfect activity and health. And for such purpose corn and cob ground together are very good though not equal to fine cut clover hay; yet they are very convenient especially if farmers have a portable mill to the horse power. They can in one long winter evening grind corn and cob meal enough to last the stock a whole week; but in sections of our country where wood and coal are high in price, cobs will be worth more for fuel than feed, because in the kitchen the women find them portable and convenient to make a blaze and hurry up the cakes. Many persons contend that corn cobs if not very finely ground, are indigestible food for stock, excepting ruminant animals, and that it would be more profitable to throw them into the dung-yard than to pass them through stock to lacerate the bowels.

Dusty Hay.

Speaking of dusty hay, calls to mind some I cut two years ago that had become too ripe. The hired man, although a good one, failed to remember that old Kit had rather weak lungs, and fed some of the dusty hay. The consequence was that in two days she coughed badly and showed strong indications of heaves.—The hay was immediately removed, and clean, bright oat straw substituted, and the feed of grain well wet. In a few days the cough and stricture of the lungs entirely disappeared, and have not since returned.

A Puzzled Editor's Wonders.

On my way from Hudson I fell to wondering. I don't often wonder. Sometimes when I see a strange man walking towards me, I wonder which one of my business acquaintances has employed a new collector, and then I wonder what I'll say to him, but as a general thing I don't wonder at anything. There's no satisfaction in it. But after the train left Toledo I was too hot to think, or sleep, or talk. So I just wondered.

Why is it right to steal from the Government?

Why Jim Anderson should get off so much easier than Ananias?

Why it is wrong to kill the man who says he told you so?

Why the boys who made the Fourth of July odorous and hideous with gunpowder from 1840 to 1856 inclusive, are speechless with indignation at the depraved and vicious tastes of the boys who want to enjoy the same kind of a celebration in 1876?

Why people always discuss European politics as though they understood them?

Why a man should always get mad if you frankly and for his own good tell him he is making a fool of himself?

Why it is so hard to find a man when you want to borrow money of him?

Why it is so hard to borrow the money after you have found him?

Why somebody doesn't come out and explain the Louisiana muddle?

Why a man always wishes he had chosen some other profession?

Why Miss Braddon doesn't write a book?

What Mrs. Jenks is talking about and what she means by it?

Why a man *is always going to* take a vacation "next summer?"

Why people should consider it disgraceful to be sent to Congress?

Why a man thinks every year that he won't be as big a fool this year as he was last?

And why he is, though, all the same?

Why the tramps don't ask for something to eat if they are hungry?

Why a man never tries to beat down the price of a railroad ticket?

Why everybody affects a profound knowledge of crops and crop prospects?

Why men always lie about the size of the fish they catch and the number of ducks they shoot?

What a girl ever sees in a great selfish, deceitful, hulking animal of a man to marry him for, anyhow!

Why so many foreigners should speak German or French when it is so much easier to speak English?

Why it takes five grown people to take one sleeping infant to the circus "to see the animals?"

Why a man who doctors himself with patent medicines, three bottles for $1, always, in referring to his health, speaks of "his physicians" as though he were constantly attended by a retinue of 30 or 60 doctors?

Have you pronounced the name of the Sho wae-cae-mette Boat Club?

Why really generous men are always so ready to admit that you were in the wrong?

Why President Hayes—but that stopped me. I have ceased to wonder at anything the President does or says.—*Burdette in Hawkeye.*

Newspaper Patronage.

Newspaper patronage is composed of as many colors as a rainbow, and as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in and subscribes for a paper and pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with the proud satisfaction that it is his. He hands in his advertisement, pays for it, goes to his place of business and reaps the advantage thereof. Another man says you may put my name on your books, and goes off without saying a word about pay. Time passes on and you want money, and want him to pay you what is honestly due you! He flies in a fit of passion, perhaps pays you, perhaps not, and orders his paper stopped. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man lives near you—he does not take the paper—he don't like the editor—the paper is too small for him—yet he goes regularly to his neighbor's and reads it, quarrels with the opinions of the editor. Occasionally he sees an article he likes and begs, or gives two cents for a number. This is called patronage.

Another man takes two or three city papers, and cannot afford to take a home paper, but he likes it, and comes into the office and begs one whenever he comes to town. This is called newspaper patronage. Another man likes the paper and takes a copy for his family, and pays for it, and does all he can to get new subscribers; he never grumbles but always has a cheerful word for the editor. If any little item of interest occurs in his neighborhood he informs the editor. This is newspaper patronage.

Now isn't newspaper patronage a queer thing? And in that great day when the gentlemen in black gets his dues, as he surely will, how many of the patrons enumerated above will fall to his share? Now it will be seen that while certain kinds of patronage are the very life and existence of newspapers, there are other kinds of patronage that are more destructive than the deadly night-shade.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

What Killed Him.

A few years ago, when Judge Gould of Troy, lately deceased, was holding court in that city, a prisoner was being tried for willful murder, in causing the death of a man by a pistol shot. An eminent physician and surgeon was on the stand as witness for the defence.

The prisoner's counsel, an adroit lawyer, attempted to show that the man, who lived some little time after being shot, might have died from some other cause, and examined the witness after this style:

"Doctor, would not such a thing cause death?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Well, doctor, might not this man have died from such and such causes?"

"Oh! yes he might."

"This is quite sufficient for us," exclaimed the defendant's counsel, with an air of triumph, twirling his eye-glasses.

Judge Gould turned in his seat, bent his large, keen, penetrating black eyes on the witness, and said a little sharply:

"Doctor, you have told us what might have caused this man's death; now tell us what did cause his death."

"The bullet, sir!" answered the witness. That ended the case.

Making a Newspaper.

People who know little concerning the labor requisite to successfully conduct a newspaper, are apt to consider themselves very smart if, perchance, they can discover a typographical error occasionally, but they do not reflect that every letter used has a separate box for itself, and it is little wonder if they sometime get mixed, or are bottom side up. It takes many thousands of letters to make up a paper, and the most skillful men are not exempt from blunders. None but the initiated can begin to comprehend the vexations; the strain on the nervous system; the wear and tear of an editor's life. It requires as much if not more skill to become a practical printer, or a sucessful journalist, than to become an expert in watching, or any other complicated mechanism. An editor's life is not all roses by any means, but one of hard, unremitting toil, and in a majority of cases *barely sufficiently remunerative* to keep him from actual want. The office is often a a scene of "confusion worse confounded," and through it all the editor must not permit his equanimity to become disturbed, for fear he might ruffle the feelings of some his subscribers, who are perfectly willing to take his paper on "tick" and if they are gently reminded of their delinquencies, are apt to get "huffy," and wonder why the editor cannot furnish his paper free gratis, for nothing, as long as they approve of his course of politics or public morals. They seem to forget that it costs money for every article used in the office, and that his hired help have to be paid for their labor, and he may, perhaps, have a family to support, house and office rent to pay, and fuel, clothes and provisions to buy, which require no inconsiderable amount of cash. Verily an editor receives plenty of "hard knocks and a very little prize money" in this thoughtless, selfish world.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING

DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:
It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.
It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.
It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.
It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.
It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.
It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.
Every machine *warranted*.
☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.
Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
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The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.
Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,
Broadway and 14th St., New York.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. 15 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-27 y

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FOR THE
MINER
AND BE
HAPPY.

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow:

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.36. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee. L've..	11.35 a.m	1.20 a.m	8.40pm
Frisbee.....	11.40 "	3.36 "	8.45...
Cory's.....	11.47 "		8.41...
Farmers Valley..	11.51	5.45 "	8.51...
Smethport..	12.05	6.04 "	9.00...
Crosby.....	12.15 "	6.16 "	.....
Colegrove.....	12.19	6.21 "	.....
Hamlin	12.25 "	6.30 "	.....
Warsaw	12.45 "	6.46 "	.....
Clermont Arr..	12.55	7.00	.....

NORTHWARDS.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont. Lve...	1.20 p.m	7.30 a.m	5.35 pm
Warsaw.....	1.5.."	7.39 "	5.4 ...
Hamlin	1.66 "	7.40 "	5.23 ...
Colegrove.....	1.50	7.56 "	5.33 ...
Crosby.....	1.55	8.01 "	5.35 ...
Smethport.....	2.12	8.25	.....
Farmers Valley..	2.26	8.39	.....
Cory's.....	2.36	.....	.....
Frisbee.....	2.38	8.51	.....
Larrabee. Arr....	2.54	9.00	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

Olean, Bradford and Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6 30 a m, Express, arriving at Olean at 8 30 a m making close connections for Buffalo.

7.30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 9 00.

10 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 11 00.

2 00 p m Mail arriving at Olean at 3 30 a m making close connection for Buffalo.

5 00 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 7 30.

5 00 p m Express arriving at Olean at 8 30.

5 30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 6 00.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8 35 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 9 10.

9 35 a m Express leaves Olean at 7 35.

11 45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 12 15.

12 00 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10 50. Train leaving Buffalo at 7 30 on the R. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4 30 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4 00.

6 00 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 7 30.

9 50 p m Express leaves Olean at 8 00. Train leaving Buffalo at 4 35 on R. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Carrollton L've	9 30	5 30	8 10	12 25	3 22	10 27	
Limestone "	7 55	10 25	4 33	12 28	3 42	10 35	
Babcock "	7 59	10 30	4 43	12 32	3 50	....	
Kendall "	10 12	11 20	4 52	12 17	4 50	11 12	
Bradford. Arr	10 15	11 30	4 54	1 00	5 00	11 17	
Bradford. L've	10 45	....	4 20	1 30	....	....	
DeGolia "	11 05	....	5 06	1 50	....	....	
Custer City "	11 10	....	5 10	1 55	....	....	
Lewis Run "	11 25	....	5 .6	....	....	....	
Big Shanty "	11 37	....	5 26	....	....	....	
Crawfords "	11 55	....	5 41	....	....	....	
Alton "	12 15	....	6 01	....	....	....	
Gillesville Arr	12 25	....	6 10	....	....	....	

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Gillesville. L've	6 40	....	....	....	....	....
Alton "	6 46	....	....	....	1 50	....
Crawfords "	6 58	....	....	....	2 05	....
Big Shanty "	7 19	....	....	....	2 29	....
Lewis Run "	7 30	....	....	....	2 37	....
Custer City "	7 18	....	....	1 45	3 45	....
DeGolia "	7 23	....	....	1 50	3 50	....
Bradford. Arr	7 55	....	....	2 00	4 05	....
Bradford. L've	8 00	6 20	6 25	2 20	4 30	6 20
Kendall "	8 05	6 30	6 35	2 25	5 38	6 28
Babcock "	8 18	6 51	6 50	2 38	5 55	....
Limestone "	8 21	6 39	7 05	2 39	5 49	6 47
Carrollton. Arr	8 45	7 00	7 35	3 00	6 05	7 10

SUNDAYS.

A train will leave Custer City at 9 45 a m, arriving at Carrollton 10 50 a.m. Leave Carrollton 6 00 p m, arriving at Bradford 4 40, and Custer City 5 00 p m.
Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

☞ Through tickets to all points at the very lowest rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.
Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.
March 5, 1878.
TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.
NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Main—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.30; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.02; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.36; Franklinville, 9.42; Ischua, 9.56; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.38; Olean, 10.50; Weston's, 10.58; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.08; Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.28; Turtle Point, 11.32; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.58; Reading, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Klusmer, 4.58; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.09; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.22; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.48; Protection, 5.58; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.26; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.12; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.36; Westons, 7.46; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.45; p.m connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:35 a m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.49; Sartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.02; Eldred, 7.12, State Line, 7.30; Portville, 7.31; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.55; Erie R'y Junct. 8.06; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.49; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.28; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.30 a. m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Reading, 1.56; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.39; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.20 Weston's, 3.29; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.54; Hinsdale, 4.06; Ischua, 4.19; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.45; Yorkshire, 4.55; Arcade, 5.09; Protection, 5.18; Holland, 5.28; Wales, 5.36; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison, 5.53; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.05; Ebenezer, 6.18; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. trains from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. trains at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train, leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " "	Warren		6.40 p. m
" " "	Irvineton		5.00 p. m
" " "	Corry		4.40 p. m
" "	arr. at Erie		7.35 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves	Kane		8.30 a. m
" " "	Warren		7.45 a. m
" " "	Irvineton		8.03 a. m
" " "	Corry		9 0 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie		0.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL.	leaves Erie		11.30 a. m
" " "	Corry		3.10 p. m
" " "	Irvineton		3.48 p. m
" " "	Warren		4.20 p. m
" "	arr. at Philadelphia		7.05 a. m
KANE ACCOM.	leaves Erie		6.10 p. m
" " "	Corry		8.30 p. m
" " "	Irvineton		7.05 p. m
" " "	Warren		7.30 p. m
" "	arr. at Kane		8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & H. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation, with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & H. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie in Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gn'l Supt.

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name,

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 3, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all modern improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Susquehanna Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8, †	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'Brick, L've	1.56 p. m.	.....	7.05 a. m.	
Li' Val. "	2.15 "	.....	8.49 "	
Salam'ca "	2.56am	3.35 p. m.	.....	8.12 "
Olean "	3.40	4.40 "	.....	10.01 "
Cuba "	3.57	4.30 "	.....	10.23 "
Genesee "	4.08	5.30 "	.....	11.42 "
Andover "	.....	.....	.....	12.02 pm
H'ville L've	11.05am	6.35 p m	12.35pm	3.40
Elmira Arr.	1.07pm	8.47 "	2.30 "	4.30
Binghton "	2.54 "	10.37 "	4.26 "	7.30
P'tJervis "	7.15 "	2.36 a m	9.10 "	.....
New York "	10.5 pm	7.20 a m	12.25p m	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.55 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 6 27, Forrestville 6.46, Smith's Mills 6.56, Perrysburg 7.16, Dayton 7.27, Cattaraugus 8.37, Little Valley 8.36, Salamanca 10.27, Great Valley 10.54, Carrollton 11.25, Vandalia 11.47, Allegany 12.14, p m, Olean 12.45, Hinsdale 1.25, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 3.35, Belvidere 4.15, Phillipsville 4.40, Scio 5.20, Genesee 6.37, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 p m.

6 15 a m, daily from Salamanca. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.15 p m.

6 23 a m, daily from Friendship. Stops at Belvidere 6 44, Phillipsville 7 00, Scio 7 20, and arrives at Genesee at 7 55 a m.

9 30 a m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sheridan 9 57, Forrestville 9 59, Smith's Mills 10 05, Perrysville 10 27, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 17, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 12 02, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 57, Allegany 13 52, Olean 1 05 p m, Hinsdale 1 32, Cuba 2 22, Friendship 3 00, Belvidere 3 20, Phillipsville 3 35, Scio 3 55, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 45, Alfred 5 10, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5 55 p m.

9 15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Carrollton at 8 20 p m.

5 20 p m, except sundays. From Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 6 42, Allegany 6 45, Olean 6 55.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.*	No. 9. †	1.*
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.30a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.55 "	"	12.15 pm
H'ville L've	8.15 am.	12.30pm	3.55 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.05 p.m	.....
Genesee "	9.17 "	1.34 "	5.27 pm
Cuba "	10.17 "	2.32 "	10.00 "
Olean "	10.46 "	2.59 "	11.15 "
G'd Valley "	11.11 "	3.20 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.30 "	3.45 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.05 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	6.00 a m	.....	.....
G't Valley L've	11.57 p m	4.15 a m	12.22 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	5.45 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

—5.35 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.58, Alfred 6.25, Andover 7.10, Genesee 8.06, Scio 8.30, Phillipsville 8.55, Belvidere 9.45, Friendship 10.10, Cuba 11.17, Hinsdale 11.55, Olean 12.30, Allegany 12.49 p m, Allegany 12.49, Vandalia 1.23, Carrollton 2.23, Great Valley 2.58, Salamanca 4.10, Little Valley 5.09, Cattaraugus 5.32, Dayton 7.08, Perrysburg 7.19, Smith's Mills 7.35, Forrestville 8.17, Sheridan 8.37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 9.00 p.m.

7 02 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk at 9 15.

9 52 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 9 49, Vandalia 9 52, arriving at Carrollton 10 10 p m.

4 20 p m, daily from Hornellsville stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10 50 p m.

Sundays train I will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

In all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,

imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

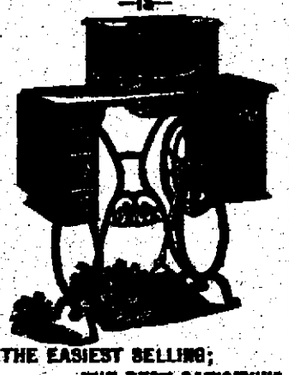
in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

Miscellaneous.

The White

—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;

THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are placed on sheap second-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the mark of as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SHUTTLE, ROTARY AND VIBRO MAKE.

IT DOES MORE PLEASING WORK THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Important to Horse Breeders.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to horse owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

INBRED STALLION,

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.,

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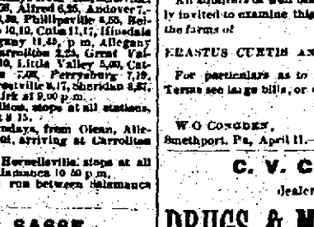

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